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in the fury of a headstrong woman ; it was nurtured by intrigue and drew its strength from jealous greed. Cscilianus' position was speedily challenged. The malcontents appealed to the Numidian bishops, urging them to declare in synod whether the election was valid. Accordingly, the Numidian Primate, Secundus of Tigisis, came with seventy other bishops to the capital, where they were received with open arms by the opposition party. Oecilianus seated himself on his throne in the cathedral and waited for the bishops to appear. When they did not come: he sent a message saying, " If any one has any accusation to bring against me, let him come to make good the charge." But the Numidian bishops preferred to meet elsewhere within closed doors and finally declared the election of Cudilianus invalid on the ground that he had been consecrated by a */nrdittir*. To this Cajcilianus replied that, if they thought Felix of Aptunga had been a *traiitor*, they had better consecrate him themselves, as though he were still a simple deacon—a sarcasm which roused the violent Purpulus to exclaim: "Let him come here to receive the laying on of hands, and we will strike off his head by way of penance." They then elected Majorinus, who had been one of Caicilianus' renders and was now a member of Lucilla's household. There were thus two rival bishops of Carthage. Those who supported Ciucilianus called themselves the Catholic party ; their rivals, until the death of Majorinus in 315, were known as the party of Major-inns, though their moving spirit seems to have been, first, Donatus, the Bishop of Casaj Nignu, and, after-